EXHIBIT 1

dia.

wis, namero.

disabase (di'o bee'), n. Petrol. 1. a fine-grained gabbro occurring as minor inituatons. 2. Brit. a dark ignoous rock consisting essentially of sugito and ibidapar; as
uitated dolerike. [1810-00, < F. equiv. to dia. (error for
di- two) + bass hass?] = di'abba'sie, edj.

disabasel. dit. better.

ca- wol + ones assel - our barsh, add

disabately (dire bar'lit), add, accurring with an exchange of heat (opposed to adiabatic); a discast process,

(< (it disbos(6a) able to be eroscod, fordable (equiv. to
disc. na. + beide passable, varbal adj, of before to
walk go) + -(c)

dia. ma. + britis passable, varbal ad, of brincis to walk got + ici.

Dia-Bell (de'à bel'a), a. Aprèconic (an th'observation) (des passable), varbal ad, of brincis to walk got + ici.

1781-1866, Austrian composar and music publisher.

dis-ba-the (dr's bel'h), a. Aprèconic (an aproduction. 2. Also called dishabets mellique, (mol'); tea, ma l'.), a discretor of carbohydroke metabolism, usually ceurring in generically pradisposed individuals, characterized by inndequate production or utilization of insulin and resulting in excessive amounts of givesse in the blood and urine, excessive thirst, weight loss, and in some capes progressive destruction of small blood vecada leading to such complications as infections and gaugenn of the limbo or blindheas. 3. Also called Type I disher tas, insulin-dependent elements, interesting administration of the british in dependence on externally administration inquisition. In dependence on externally administration inquisition mellique characteristic dishertes, incentification of dishertes dishertes, and dishertes, non-insulindependent dishertes, sauth-onest dishertes, maturity-onest dishertes mellique characteristic by dishertes, production of the mulin and sometimes by impaired bette all dishertes, production production of dishertes insulindependent dishertes, sauth-onest dishertes metal-research dishertes. All products of the dishertes insulindependent dishertes, for a dishertes insulinder to give in a dishertes in testable by diet and exercise, 5. Alph sallad dishertes insulpting dishertes to give in a dishertes in pretion in the production of the pretioning to dishertes to pose; 4 - for agent suffer.

discherte (dischertift), act. I of or pertaining to discherte ar percose having dischere. 2 having or remling from disbette. — 3. a person who has diabette. [1790-1800: player(rt) + -ic]

[1790-1800: PLANET(ER) + 10]

diabet/ic retinop/athy, Pulpol, a disorder of the blood vessels of the retino pourring as a complication of poorly controlled diabetes mailitus and often leading to blindness.

blindness.

disabertul-o-glat (di/o bi tol/o fist), h. a physicisp, couldly an interring of endocrinologist, who appealises in the breakment of diabetes mellius. (1980-55; piaerice) + -o - + -Locy)

il-blorie (& 5'blore; Fr. dya blore), n. pl. +lee (-re: Fr. -re'), l. diabolic magic of the accept with-eart. 2, the domain or real my dowlls. 3, the lore of devilie; domanology. A. rectigen minable; deviley. (1745-56, -r. OF. equiv. to diable prvn. + -ris -rei) (1740-00; < F, OF, equiv. to diable prvti + eric envi di-abbolic (di'o bol'ik), adi. 1. having the qualities of a devil; devillan, ilondish; matrageously veidadi a die-bolic plot. 2. pertaming to or accusted by a devil. Alac, di'a-bol'i-cal. [1850-190; Min disbolik (< Mr). C il. dirabboux < Gk diabbilate, coult. in dibbolico prvti. -thos = [c] = di'a-bol'i-cal-ly, adu. — d'a-bol'i-cal-ness, n.

ness, n. displain (di ph/s lis/sin), n. 1. Theol. a. action aided or caused by the devil; sorrowy, witchcraft, b. the character or soudified on 6 a devil. c. a destrias concerning devils, d. a belief in or worship of devil. Z. action betiting the devil devil or (1600-10; < Gk diabel(s)) nevel + stat —disable-dist, n.

nevit + sizmi --disab'olist, n.
disphasiliza (di nb'olist), n., slized, slizing 1 to
make diabolical or deviliah. 2; to represent sa diabolical, 3, to quidot to diabolical influences. Also, esp. Brit.,
dispb'oliste. 1888-1705; < Gk diabolica) navit +
sizmi --disab'olizza'ijon n.

such the control of the relative light of the first such as a supplied object is spain, thrown, and cought by or because of one of the cought by or because of one of which a large a rating the and or which the cought by hand. It the pushed in this game. Grayer, 1880 by 18 power.

1805-10) < It UR, DEVIL | Moth, Optica, —add, 1. nodes a opanica currier or curve formed by the reference of light. —— 2, a discountic currier or curve. Cartescurite. [1805-1705; ma. + causard. | difference or curve. Cartescurite. [1805-1705; ma. + causard. | difference or curve. Cartescurite. [1805-1705; ma. + causard. | difference or curve. Cartescurite. | difference or curve. | differ

resuma [ut-] + Addronal disabouty (disabut), and (disabouty) (disabut), and (disa

Monpetral dissections of the dissection of the d

di-Behiro-ny (4 ak're no), a., pl. -nios. 1. Ling. . a concluse arymeteory are: « descended or horrowed from; », whence h, blend of honded e, contact with of, comparts; their derivative active and are supplying the first including active only ability are in plantar a. a specific and a specific and a specific area. The plantar are proposed in the specific area of the specific area of the specific area. The specific active active active the specific active active the specific active active the specific active acti

dischmonic approach to language study. B. change or de-volopment in a linguistic system over a period of time, 2. historical change. (1958-40; stachnowise) + -t*]

2. historical change. [1256-40] machinology + **]
disorby-lon (at ab's lon), n. Med. an adhesive platfor consisting chiefly of litherge and oil, used in the
treatment of wounds and excoritions. Also, discripium (at ab's lum). [1878-1282]; < L < Gh didrybin(something) made of juices, equiv. to disc Disc. | chylic juice (also Leinissad as dischylum whence 2 sp. with
-uni); r. ME discribes < ML, and ME disquifor < MP,
both < Li discription
disac-id (at serio), edi. Ohem. 1. capeble of combining
with two molecules of o mosphesic acid. 2. (of an end
or a nelly howing two replacechie hydrogen stoma
[1865-70; bis' + Aum)
disac-onneal (ut ab's ni), ad/, pertaining to a disacon.
[1806-15; < Li discoptate see baseom, 'At']
di-Act-onneal (ut ab's ni), ad/, p. h. the office or

di-acto-nate (di ak'a nit, -pat), n. 1. the office or againty of a deacon. 2. a body of deacons. [1720-50; < LL sideonatus See DEACON, -AFF]

di-a-cont-both (dira koo'l tum', -koo), n. pl. -02 (-ba).
s sacriaty in an Bestern er early Christian church, unu-ally on the south old of the bema, (1780-30; c Lúk di-chenitón (> LL dideonieum), neut. of difficultà of a phacon; sap -rc]

pracon; sep .ic]
disacritic (d/a kritik), n. 1. Also called discrition
mark/. a mark point, or sign added or attached to a
letter or character to distinguish it from another of signilar form, to give is a particular phoneto value, to indicate phras, acc, as a cadilla, tide, accumifor, or macron,
—ed. 2. discritical. 3. discribeta, [1870-80] < Gk
discritical discriminary, quiv. to the particular phoneton
control
discriminary.

courter | deline | de

di-BC-tin-lo (di'ak tin-li), adi. Physics capable of transmitting actinic rays. [1885-70; pl. 4 ACTINIC]

diad (dird.) n. edi. dyad. diadelephous (dirdelepho, edi. Bet. 1. (of stameta) unitad into twa esta by thoir (lignanta. 2. (of pianta) having the stameus so united. [1800-10; pr.- + -ansi-

renoisis (dive destri), n. 1. a crown. 2. a cloth head-bard, comprises adorted with jowels, formerly warn by Oriental kings. 3. royal dignity or authority. —1. 4. to adort with or as if with a deadern; crown. [1250-1300: ME diaderms (AM) 4. L diaderms or Oriental Medicans filled. band, equiv. In diade. (verbid s. of diaders to bind round + -ms m. suffix)

+ -ma n. suins; di-ad-le (di ad/ik), adj., n. dyadic.

di-ad-cle (di adrik), adi, n. dyadic.

di-ad-clo-di-di-nesis (di adv. & £ in 8/2hp, -ahš o, -ab e, -kt-), n. Med, the sermal ability is perform regridly discreating passengler movements, as flood on and excession. Also, di-advectories regression (di adv. & £ in 2/-xia, -kt-), di-advectories risa, di and o-acceleration in a discontine risa, di and o-acceleration di acceleration (e. Cla diddoples(a) surconding, verbid of disadellesifact to nucessed (dis- niA- + dechesinat og take up) + -xiavenal (disade-nicty (di adv. kg), n. Crystall, the ability of cortain distrant elements to exist in place of each other in cortain points of a space lattice; (somorphism. (greg. CR disade-fit succession) see thancomormism. (greg. CR disade-fit succession) see thancomormism.

A-montio (circ ock'ik), req., disadrio-mouse (circ ock'ik), req. add. 1. Bot (of a loaf) having a finalize arrangement of veins. 2. (of fish) migrating between fresh and call woters. Cf. amsferomous, (1946-50; pin + -mannous) disadrio-mouse, categoramous. (1946-50; pin + -mannous) disadrio-mouse (diero als), n. pl. -see (-85e'), dicresis.—di-me-retric (dire res'lk), dif.

—diserratic (diverset it, ad).
diag., I. diagonal; diagonally. 2 diagram.
diagonalrests (div.) jon'o sis), n. Geol. the physical
and chemical changes occurring in additional between
the three of deposition and solidification. [1885-90; c.
NI; see pia-, -axress] —disergonatria (div.) jo net/ik),
add.

odi. diesego-o-trop-ic (dive jing trop/ik, tro/pik), odi. Act (of a plant part) growing at a right angle to the direction of gravity. (4876-80; part + expressio) diesego-o-propiets (div. 18 of the playm), a. Bat. dispersiopse tendency or growth. (1876-80; pik. + obotropse tendency or growth. (1876-80; pik. + obotropse tendency or growth.

Dia-Ahblev (de a'ga lei?; Rusa dya'gyi lyif), n. Ser-gel Pa-vlo-vleh (sur gā' pav lo'vich; Rusa synr gya' pu viô'vyich), 1872-1828, Russian ballet producor.

pu vio'vyich), 1872-1828, Rumian ballet producor. disagnoss (divg nos', -nos', -nos', divg nos', -nos', -nos'), v., rasead, -nos-ing. -u.t. 1. to determine the identity of rates of the second of the

metion from pinowesis) — (1/2 stripos/a

ma., -anous! dipagnostic (diego nos'sk), adi. 1. of pertaining to, ar used in diagnosis. 2, serving to identify or character-iso; being a precise indication. —... 3. diagnosis (def. 1). 4. a symptom or characteristic of value in diagnosis. 5.

Med a device or substance used for the analysis of section of diseases or other medical conditions in pulsate. B. a message output by a complete diseased for the analysis of the complete diseased of the complete diseased output by a complete diseased of the complete dise

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di-ag-nue-ti-clen (di'ag no stah'an), n. an singina making diagnoses, esp. a medical doctor. (1888-78.68 ACMOSTIC + TANI)

making diagnoses, esp. a medical dector. (1862-76).
Account 4-t.N.)
diagnosetics (divig popritie). A. (used with a dislet v.) Med. the dissipline of practice of diagnolet v.) Med. the dissipline of practice of diagnolet v.) Med. the dissipline of practice of diagnolet v.) Med. diagnoset, and the dissipline of practice of a play
meeting two nonadpaent angles are vertices of a play
ever polyhedron, as a straight line, is extending from
edge of a salid figure to an opposite sedon, as a play
having an oblicat direction. It having oblique
ridges, marchogs size. — A. & clasposi line of play
indeed, marchogs size. — A. & clasposi line of play
indeed, marchogs size. — A. & clasposi line of play
indeed, marchogs size. — A. & clasposi line of play
indeed to proposite, — A. & clasposi line of play
indeed to proposite, which moved and fine of the company
of the diagnosis of the play of the proposite of squares or its
lower left to upper right (secondary diagnosis).
Chess. one of the oblique jupes of squares or its
board. He advanced the obloop ning the open diagnosis.
[1656-65] L diagnosits C Gk singly (von humber)
diagnosis of the politic of the condition of the play
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diagnosis of t

diag'onal cloth', a twilled fabria wover with twocky diagonal lines. Also called diagonal. (1803) diagonal lines. Also called diagonal. (1803) diagonal line. Math. to transport to matrix to a diagonal diagonal, cap. 3rth, diagonal diagonal. (1800-86; 3/40)

diag'onal ma'trix. Math. a square matrix is all the entries except those clong the diagram upper left to lower right are zero. [1925–30] au the entries except those slong tha diagon upper left to lower right are zero. [1925-89]. A distance of the lower right are zero. [1925-89]. A distance of regime of regime of regime of regime of the lower regime of the regime of the regime of the regime. A chart, plan, or scheme. The represented by a diagonam of the lower represented by a diagonam of the lower represented by a diagonam of the lower regime of the lower re

pach to draw, see blar, charry, ill-a-ki-ne-sile (di/o ki nê/sis, -ki-l, n. Cr) lest etegs in prophese, in which the mides clear envelope disappear, spindle fibers fil chromosomos aborton in proparation for Lasinization of O Diahinese (1897): see otachromenomes ghorten in properation for, in Chamitation of O Dishtress (1897); see other, in Chamitation of O Dishtress (1897); see other, in Chamitation of O Dishtress (1897); see other, in Chamitation, and prepare revolutions, the frequency to which a radioal revolution, the frequency to which a radioal revolution is a chamitation of the control of the

dial., 1. dielect 2. dielectal. 3. dielectal. cai, deselect (die loke), p. 1. Ling a tris guese that is distinguished from other ris same language by factures of photosomy vocabulary, and by its use by a group of the result of the other stoggaphically are set off from others stoggaphically are set off from others stoggaphically are set of from others stoggaphically are supervisingly, fuen, or socially desemble when considered as substanded. A supervision of the standard desemble of the stoggaphical standard captures, a language of a language of a language of the standard consideration of the standard captures. A language of the standard captures are independent of the standard captures and the standard captures of the standard captures are independent of the standard captures of th